NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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From Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.

HESSIAN FLY.

The far-famed Hessian fly and the wheat fly of Europe, and of this country, are small gnats or midges, and belong to the family called *Cecidomyiadæ*, or gall-gnats. The insects of this family are very numerous, and most of them, in the maggot state, live in galls or unnatural enlargements of the stems, leaves, and buds of plants, caused by the punctures of the winged insects in laying their eggs. The Hessian fly, wheat fly, and some others differ from the majority in not producing such alterations in plants. The proboscis of these insects is very short, and does not contain the piercing bristles found in the long proboscis of the biting gnats and mosquitos. Their antennæ are long, composed of many little, bead-like joints, which are larger in the males than in the other sex; and each joint is surrounded with short hairs.

Their eyes are kidney-shaped. Their legs are rather long and very slender. Their wings have only two, three, or four veins in them, and are fringed with little hairs around the edges; when not in use, they are generally carried flat on the back. The hind body of the females often ends with a retractile, conical tube, wherewith they deposit their eggs. Their young are little footless maggots, tapering at each end, and generally of a deep yellow or orange color. They live on the juices of plants, and undergo their transformations either in these plants or in the ground.

The Hessian fly was scientifically described by Mr Say, in 1817, under the name of *Cecidomyia destructor*. It obtained its common name from a supposition that it was brought to this country in some straw, by the Hessian troops under the command of Sir William Howe, in the war of the Revolution. This supposition, however, has been thought to be erroneous, because the early inquiries made to discover the Hessian fly in Germany were unsuccessful; and, in consequence thereof, Sir Joseph Banks, in his report to the British Government, in 1789, stated that "no such insect could be found to exist in Germany or any other part of Europe." It appears, however, that the same insect, or one exactly like it in habits, had been long known in Europe; an account of it may be found in Duhamel's "Practical Treatise of Husbandry," and in a communication made to the Duke of Dorset, in 1788, by the Royal Society of Agriculture of France. In the year 1833, the wheat in Hungary was considerably injured by an insect of the same kind, supposed to be the Hessian fly by the Baron Kollar. Moreover, Mr E. C. Herrick, of New Haven, Connecticut, has recently published an account of the discovery of the true Hessian fly, by Mr James D. Dana, in Minorca, near Toulon in France, and in the vicinity of Naples. Nothing has yet been found relative to the existence of the Hessian fly in America before the Revolution. It was first discovered in the year 1776, in the neighborhood of Sir William Howe's debarkation on Staten Island, and at Flat Bush, on the west end of Long Island. Having multiplied in these places, the insects gradually spread over the southern parts of New York and Connecticut, and continued to proceed inland at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles a year. They reached Saratoga, two hundred miles from their original station, in 1789. Dr. Chapman says that they were found west of the Alleghany mountains in 1797; from their progress through the country, having apparently advanced about thirty miles every summer. Wheat, rye, barley, and even timothy grass were attacked by them; and so great were their ravages in the larva state, that the cultivation of wheat was abandoned in many places where they had established themselves. In a communication by Mr J. W. Jeffreys, published in the sixth volume of Buel's Cultivator, it is stated, that soon after the battle of Guilford, in North Carolina, the wheat crops were destroyed by the Hessian fly in Orange county, through which the British army, composed in part of Hessian soldiers, had previously passed. Although it is possible that, in this instance, the chinch bug may have been mistaken for the Hessian fly, the remark shows how prevalent was the belief respecting the introduction of the latter. The foregoing statements, taken in connexion with the habits of the Hessian fly, induce me to think that the common opinion relative to its origin is deserving of some credit, although we are as yet without any positive evidence of the existence of this insect in Germany.

The following brief history of the habits and transformations of the Hessian fly, will be found to agree essentially with the excellent observations on this insect, written in the year 1797, by Dr. Isaac Chapman, and published in the fifth volume of the "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture." Mr Herrick has kindly permitted me to make free use of his valuable account of this insect, contained in the forty-first volume of "The American Journal of Science," and of other information communicated by him to me in various letters. The latter gentleman has spent some time in carefully observing the habits of the fly, during many years in succession; and, having fitted himself for the task by the study of the natural history of insects in general, his statements may be implicitly relied upon. Moreover they are corroborated by the observations of many other persons, published in various works, which I have consulted in the course of my investigations. Nor have I neglected to examine every thing on this insect that has fallen under my notice; and shall hereafter allude to some of the contradictory statements that have been published relative to certain parts of its economy.

The head and thorax of this fly are black. The hind body is tawny, and covered with fine grayish hairs. The wings are blackish, but are more or less tinged with yellow at the base, where also they are very narrow; they are fringed with short hairs, and are rounded at the end. The body measures about one-tenth of an inch in length, and the wings expand one quarter of an inch, or more. It is a true *Cecidomyia*, differing from *Lasioptera* in the shortness of the first joint of its feet, and in the greater length of its antennæ, the bead-like swellings whereof are also more distant from each other. Two broods or generations are brought to maturity in the course of a year, and the flies appear in the spring and autumn, but rather earlier in the Southern and Middle States than in New England. The transformations of some in each brood appear to be retarded beyond the usual time, as is found to be the case with many other insects; so that the life of these individuals, from the egg to the winged state, extends to a year or more in length, whereby the continuation of the species in after years is made more sure. It has frequently been asserted that the flies lay their eggs on the grain in the ear; but whether this be true or not, it is certain that they do lay their eggs on the young plants, and long before the grain is ripe; for many persons have witnessed and testified to this fact. In the New England States, winter wheat, as it is called, is usually sown about the first of September. Towards the end of this month, and in October, when the grain has sprouted, and begins to show a leaf or two, the flies appear in the fields, and, having paired, begin to lay their eggs, in which business they are occupied for several weeks. The following interesting account of the manner in which this is done, was written by Mr Edward Tilghman, of Queen Ann county, Maryland, and was published in the eighth volume of "The Cultivator," in May, 1841. "By the second week of October, the first sown wheat being well up, and having generally put forth its second and third blades, I resorted to my field in a fine warm forenoon, to endeavor to satisfy myself by ocular demonstration, whether the fly did deposit the egg on the blades of the growing plant. Selecting a favorable spot to make my observation, I placed myself in a reclining position in a furrow, and had been on the watch but a minute or two, before I discovered a number of small black flies alighting and sitting on the wheat plants around me, and presently one settled on the ridged surface of a blade of a plant, completely within my reach and distinct observation. She immediately began depositing her eggs in the longitudinal cavity between the little ridges of the blade. I could distinctly see the eggs ejected from a kind of tube or sting. After she had deposited eight or ten eggs, I easily caught her upon the blade, and wrapped her up in a piece of paper. I then proceeded to take up the plant, with as much as I conveniently could of the circumjacent earth, and wrapped it all securely in a piece of paper. After that I continued my observations on the flies, caught several similarly occupied, and could see the eggs uniformly placed in the longitudinal cavities of the blades of the wheat; their appearance being that of minute reddish specks. My own mind being thus completely and fully satisfied as to the mode in which the egg was deposited, I proceeded directly to my dwelling, and put the plant with the eggs upon it, in a large glass tum-

bler, adding a little water to the earth, and secured the vessel by covering it with paper so that no insect could get access to the interior. The paper was sufficiently perforated with pin holes for the admission of air. The tumbler with its contents was daily watched by myself to discover the hatching of the eggs. About the middle of the fifteenth day from the deposit of the eggs, I was so fortunate as to discover a very small maggot or worm, of a reddish cast, making its way with considerable activity down the blade, and saw it till it disappeared between the blade and stem of the plant. This, I have no doubt, was the produce of one of the eggs, and would, I presume, have hatched much sooner, had the plant remained in the field. It was my intention to have carried on the experiment, by endeavoring to hatch out the insect from the flax-seed state into the perfect fly again; but being called from home, the plant was suffered to perish. The fly that I caught on the blade of the wheat, as above stated, I enclosed in a letter to Mr John S. Skinner, the editor of the "American Farmer," of Baltimore, who pronounced it to be a genuine Hessian fly, and identical in appearance with others recently received from Virginia."

The best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly, are thus stated by Mr Herrick:—"The stouter varieties of wheat ought always to be chosen, and the land should be kept in good condition. If fall wheat is sown late, some of the eggs will be avoided, but risk of winter-killing the plants will be incurred. If cattle are permitted to graze the wheat fields during the fall, they will devour many of the eggs. A large number of the pupæ may be destroyed by burning the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and then plowing and harrowing the land. This method will undoubtedly do much good. As the Hessian fly also lays its eggs, to some extent, on rye and barley, these crops should be treated in a similar manner."

Interesting to Entymologists and Botanists.—The editor of the Southern Literary Messenger has lately received from the American Consul at Malta, W. Winthrop Andrews, Esq., a preserved butterfly, ninetysix years old, and in a perfect state of preservation. The specimen sent to the editor is spread out between two thin plates of isinglass of mica, and the edges are glued firmly together to exclude the air; the insect is perfect and the colors are as bright as when in the original state. We do not recollect of ever seeing this mode of preserving insects or plants adopted by any of our entymologists, and we publish the fact for the information of those who are desirous of having a healthy cabinet.—*Bost. Eve. Gaz.*

Selecting Cabbage Plants.—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer advises those who, on a rainy day, take from a bed of cabbage plants, some for transplanting, to select the *blue short-legged* ones, because the *long-legged* ones are mostly *scullions*, and won't have any heads!

"When I came here to settle, about forty years ago," says a western farmer, "I told my wife I meant to be rich—but all *she* wanted was 'enough to make her comfortable.' I went to work and cleared my land—I've worked hard ever since; and have got rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they all have good farms;—but my wife a'nt *comfortable* yet."

For the N. E. Farmer.

PEACH TREES PRESERVED FROM THE WORM WHICH GIRDLES THE ROOTS AND KILLS THEM.

Mr Editor—Like many other persons, I am a great lover of good peaches; but I have heard many complain that their peach trees were destroyed by a grub or worm, which girdles the trees at the surface, or at a very short distance below the surface of the ground; and I have seen several methods (too numerous for me now to mention,) *ineffectually* tried to prevent it. But for the benefit of the fruit-loving public, I have now the pleasure of stating to you a preventive which I have used with *unfailing success* for many years, and which when fairly tried, I have never known to fail of destroying the worms, so as to protect the trees from their depredations.

First—Take unslacked lime, slack it with water, and wet it up about as thick as common paint.

Second—Dig away the dirt around the roots of the tree, to the depth of 5 or 6 inches, or till you get as low as where the lateral roots begin to shoot off from the main stem of the tree, and lay the dirt up in a ridge all around the body of the tree, and at the distance of a few inches from the main stem or trunk of the tree, thus forming the earth around the body of the tree, into a dish which will hold the lime water.

Third—Fill the dish or cavity around the stem of the tree, with the lime and water. This, if properly prepared and applied, will infallibly kill the worms, and will probably convert the worms into a kind of soap; and soap, you know, is said to be a good manure for trees.

Fourth—Select a wet time for this operation, for then the gum about the roots of the tree will be so soft, that it will be easily scraped away from the tree, and will leave the worms exposed to the proper operation of the lime; and the ground being well saturated with water, will not so soon absorb the lime and water, which is put into the cavity, or dish, which has been formed around the tree, and this will occasion the lime and water to be longer in immediate contact with the worms.

If this operation is properly performed in the spring, and again in the fall of each year, I consider it as an infallible remedy, or preventive, of injury, from the worm or grub which girdles, and thus kills the peach trees. Some of my peach trees have lived to be more than thirty years old.

Whether we reckon *time*, or *money*, or both, the *expense* of this operation is very trifling.

There are other causes which occasion peach trees to die or to become sickly, but the lime, properly applied, according to the foregoing directions, will, I think, infallibly prevent the destruction of the peach trees by that kind of worm which destroys by girdling the trees just below the surface of the ground.

If I find time and opportunity, I may hereafter send you and the lovers of good peaches, an essay on the mildew in peach trees.

In the mean time I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, yours, ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, Ct., June 17th, 1842.

We shall be happy to receive the essay.—Ed.

The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often. Have short accounts.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

ANOTHER "FARMER IN DISTRESS."

How many are the ills that "flesh is heir to!"

The account of the Farmer in the last number of the Cabinet, who had at last *waked up*, and so improved his land with lime, attention to his manure heaps, good tillage, &c., as to find his milkers in the spring without *pasture*, as all his fields were *now mowable*, reminds me of a couple of my neighbors, who had also *their* troubles. They were similar in character to *his*, to whom I have just referred, all having their origin in the honesty of old mother earth, and in her strong disposition to repay, with interest, the labour used in coaxing her to pour forth the exhaustless riches of her bosom.

"Heigho—neighbor G," said E., one frosty morning, as he passed through his neighbor's cornfield, and found him beating his hands against his ribs to keep up the circulation—"how is the corn crop on your side the fence this fall? Mine is very fine; I calculate upon 70 bushels to the acre." "Oh," said his friend, "I shall have quite that much: indeed, if you look at the heaps, with three or four baskets in them, you'll say I'll have 80 or 85 bushels. But, dear me! I don't know what upon earth I shall do with my hogs; I can't fat them: it seems as if there was always some trouble or other in store for me; some *crook* falling to my lot; my pumpkins are all gone, and I shall have no *offal corn to fat my porkers with!* I manured my ground well in the spring, and gave my corn a good sprinkling of ashes and plaster when I first harrowed it, and then it looked so well, that I couldn't help tending it nicely all summer, and now, it's all sound and hard, and I'm harrassed not a little to know how to get my hogs fat!" "Oh well, neighbor G," said E., "you're not solitary in your troubles, for I've been brooding over mine ever since harvest. I've limed and marled my land, and picked up so many hints from the 'Cabinet,' that Cousin Humphrey persuaded us both, you know, to subscribe for, that last summer I cut so much more first-rate hay than I have been used to, that my barns would not hold more than half of it; if I go on this way, I shall be obliged to put up more hay houses, and buy more stock! I 'most wish we had let that Farmer's Cabinet alone; it's got us both into trouble, you see." I came along just in time to hear this conversation, and we all made ourselves merry over the "distresses" of my neighbors, and they concluded I should be *spokesman* and have it put in print—with this *sage* advice to all brother farmers who can't afford to put up additional buildings for their increased crops, nor to fatten their porkers on *sound corn*—namely, to be careful how they enrich their farms, for land is honest, and will pay; and by all means not to subscribe for the Farmer's Cabinet!

Humphrey.

Occupation.—No human being, however favored he may be by fortune, however exalted his abilities, can be happy without a pursuit. In preference to idleness, the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man, is worthy his attention.

Noble Reply.—Aristotle, being censured for bestowing alms on an unworthy mendicant, replied, "I did not give it to the *man*—I gave it to *humanity*."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

OXEN IN HARNESS.

Mr. Editor,—Is there any reason why oxen should not be made to work in harness as well as in yokes? I have repeatedly asked this question, but have never yet met with a valid objection to the *innovation*, as it is termed, although much has been urged and strenuously insisted upon, on the ground that it would be found impracticable and impossible. I am not, however, convinced that it is so, but rather, I feel quite certain that the substitution of collars for yokes would be advantageous in every way, both to man and beast. The subject has of late been impressed on my mind, by witnessing the extreme awkwardness of the adaptation of the yoke to the plow, as well as to several other labors to which the ox is devoted; but in which his motions and freedom of action are reduced almost to a piece of machinery, by the everlasting yoke upon his neck, oftentimes a weight of itself sufficient for a load for a single beast; and to which it is customary to add half a hundred weight of iron—merely, I presume, to ascertain how much the poor brutes can be made to bear up against. I was present a few days ago at a discussion of the subject, and would place the arguments for and against the yoke on record, so far as I can remember them.

C. I wonder why oxen cannot be used in collars as well as yokes?

D. Oh, they would not be found to do at all.

C. Did you ever see the trial made?

D. No, but I know it would never do.

C. Well, I have seen it tried and it was found to do exceedingly well. I wonder who first thought of putting a yoke, the size of a tree, upon the poor animals necks for them to push up against?

D. Don't you see it is an ordination of nature?—the bump of the neck being made on purpose to receive the pressure, like a natural pad.

C. Exactly the argument which is used by the inhabitants of the islands of the Hebrides, for hitching their horses to the plough by their tails! "What else," ask they, "is the tail made for? It is an *ordination of nature;* there can be no question about it." But I cannot see that nature or reason has any thing to do with a practice so cruel and so bungling.

D. Oh, I have no doubt that upon trial it will be found the best and easiest method of fixing it: however, I have never seen or heard of any other until now.

C. At page 162 of the Cabinet, vol. 2, it is said, the French method—that of drawing from a board strapped across the forehead, has been found far preferable to the yoke, the cattle being easily broken to the method; stepping out very light and free; and although sorely pressed by way of experiment on a broiling summer's day, they worked quite easily, in a labor that would have sorely distressed them if in yoke, each ox working separately.

D. But that is not in collar, as you recommend.

C. True, and is not near so complete; for there, too, each animal would be separate, after which it would enjoy the freedom of its head as well as its neck. Only think for a moment, of the weight of a broad, thick piece of wood, the length of the thickness of its carcase, the stuffing and strapping, besides the iron hooks for the traces to be hitched to, all hanging at the forehead of the poor beast, for ten hours a day!

D. Oh, they don't mind the yoke when they get used to it.

C. No more do eels mind skinning when they get used to it. But who told you they do not mind it? I guess that custom never would enable us to bear any thing so frightfully painful, wearisome and inconvenient, as a yoke on our necks for so many hours without complaining, if we had the power to express ourselves.

D. Well, did you ever see oxen work in collars?

C. Repeatedly; a great many teams, both single and double, come daily into London from the surrounding country, and traverse the streets, both in carts and wagons, with the greatest ease and convenience, exhibiting all the tractability of the horse, and the same power of putting back the load and of going forward; with blind bridles but without bits in their mouths, and collars, stuffed in a different manner from those of the horse; opening on the top and confined with a strap and buckle, and their feet shod with double shoes; in which state they are equal to horses in all but pace; as easily guided and in every way as convenient. And at plough, they are a thousand times more convenient in collars than in yokes; turning at the ends of the land in half the time and with half the labor, and going through a day's work with half the exertion.

D. Well, I don't see the need of changing what has been in use for so many years.

C. Then, of course, you still adhere to the tinder-box, and flint and steel, and have not "changed" them for a box of Lucifer matches.

D. Oh, but that change for the better was so apparent.

C. To me, not half so apparent as the change from the yoke to the collar, because, of so much more importance in the saving of expense and suffering.

D. But the yoke is so much cheaper than the collar and harness.

C. True, and I am willing you should debit every crop which you raise by their means, with an extra two cents per acre—that being, I calculate, about the extra expense incurred, and which would cover it.

D. Then it is so much more labor and trouble to gear up with the collar and harness than with the yoke, that I guess I shall go on as I am.

C. Yes, that is exactly the conclusion to which I expeeted we should arrive, for to that point have all the arguments that I have heard, come at last; and but for the shame of it, it would no doubt form the first objection to the substitution of the collar for the yoke. Vir.

When you see a man who curses when it rains, frets when a fog occurs, and smiles only when the sun shines, be sure that such an one can never bear up with fortitude against the attacks of misfortune, nor stand with equanimity the marvellous changes of our daily life.—*Selected.*

The two most precious things on this side the grave are, our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more anxious to deserve a fair name, than to possess it, and this will teach him so to live, as not to be afraid to die.—*Lacon.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 18, 1842.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society—*Pæonies:* Pottsii, Whittlejii, Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, Oenothera Fraserii, Calceolaria Royal Standard, Spirea japonica, Lupinus polyphyllus, Maurandia Sempervirens, Heremocallis Grahami, Spiræa filipendula, single and double; Hesperis matronalis alb. plena, Passiflora bracteata, Azalea phenicea alba. Geraniums, twenty var. Roses.

By Wm. Kenrick—Pæonies: Papaveracea, or Poppy flowering Tree Pæony; Whitlejii, Albiflora. Iris Sibirica, I. Pallada, or sky blue. Day Lilies: Hemerocallis flava, or yellow day lily. Spirea. Guelder rose Spirea; Double White Spirea, or Queen of the Meadow. Carolina large flowering Syringo. Roses: George IV., superb Dark Crimson, superb Red, Nivea, Boursalt, &c. &c. Tradescantia, blue and white; Delphinum sinensis, Sophera Australis. Honeysuckles: Scarlet Trumpet, (monthly,) Yellow Trumpet, do., Orange colored, Variegated, do.; Douglassi or Canadian straw colored, with very large foliage, glaucous beneath. Purple Beech, Laburnum, &c. &c.

From Hovey & Co.—Pæonies: Pottsii and Whittlejii. New Crimson Boursault, River's Geo. IV., and Ne plus ultra Roses, and Pansies. Cereus Ackermanii.

From Francis Putnam, Salem—Cactus, var. Ackermanii, Jenkinsonii, Speciosus and Speciocissimus. Pæonies: var. Pottsii, Reevesii and Whittlejii. Roses: var. Lee's Crimson Perpetual, Perpetual White Moss, River's George IV., Irene, Harrisonii, Smithii, White Moss, Desprez, Yellow Tea. Alstræmeria, var. Psittacina and Flos Martinii, Euphorbea splendens.

From the Messrs. Winship—Dictamus alba; Campanula persicæfolia pleno; Orobus niger; Spirea stipulacea; Phlox Listoniana; Philadelphus pubescens; Deutzia Scabra; Chionanthus Virginica. Pæonies, Bouquets, &c.

From John A. Kenrick—Magnolia macrophylla; M. tripetala. Roses, 12 var.; including White and Red Moss, Harrison and Irene Yellow. Pœony Whittlejii, P. Fragrans, P. Reevsii. Kalmia latifolia. Honeysuckles, 6 var.; Azalias, 5 var., &c.

From Wm. Meller—14 Seedling Geraniums; Cactus speciocissimus; Violas; Bouquets.

From A. H. Hovey—Amaryllis formosissima.

From J. F. Trull—Chionanthus Virginica; Liriodendron tulipifera; Spirea; Bouquets, &c.

From J. F. Allen—Pæony Whittlejii.

From A. Bowditch—Cactus Ackermanii; C. speciocissimus; Boursault Roses, 3 var.; Multiflora Rose, and eight other kinds.

From John C. Howard—Specimens of the Hoya Carnosa, or Wax Plant, and Aconitum or Monkshood, and Pæonia Odorata Chinense. Bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson—Out door and tender Roses.

Roses, from F. W. Macondray.

By W. E. Carter—A variety of fine Pæonies, Roses, Magnolias, &c.

Bouquets from J. Hovey, Capt. Geo. Lee, J. L. L. F. Warren, Misses Sumner, S. Walker, and Hovey & Co.

The Detroit Advertiser states that recent rains have removed the fears for the wheat crop in Michigan, and that the surplus of this season will be over three million bushels.

From Colman's Fourth Report.

DAIRIES IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middlesex county is not a dairy county. Properly speaking, there are no large farm dairies. No cheese is made unless in very small quantities for family use; and the butter made, of which in the aggregate there is a considerable amount, finds a quick and weekly market in the capital and the other large towns in the county. A very large proportion of the population of the county are engaged in commercial, manufacturing and professional pursuits, who, of course, must have their bread buttered for them as they have no time to do it for themselves. The farmers of Middlesex therefore find a ready and a cash market for every thing which their farms or gardens produce.

I have many returns of the average yield of cows in butter, some of which I will give. From the nature of the case, so various are the animals, so different their feed and condition, so great or so little the skill employed in their management, that it becomes difficult to infer any general rule as to their product. I can only present the different statements and leave to my readers to draw their own conclusions.

In Waltham, the cows in June average six lbs. of butter each per week; this upon grass only. One farmer in this town states the average yield in June at seven lbs. butter per week, and from June 1 to November 1, at five lbs. per week. In South Reading, in the best of the season, the average is from seven to ten lbs. In Reading, in the best of the season, one pound of butter per day. In Billerica, for three months, six lbs. butter per week. In Wilmington and Billerica, the yield of a cow for the season is rated at one hundred lbs. of butter. In Bedford, the yield is rated at four lbs. per week, or one hundred lbs. per season. The above are similar to returns given me in other parts of the county, which need not therefore be referred to.

I will subjoin a few results:

1. In Framingham, the farmer had twelve cows. The calves were fatted and sold to the butcher.

From April 1 to January 1 ensuing, there were sold, as the produce of these cows, 1627 lbs. The cash received in the same time is for butter sold, $328 43; and for milk sold in the same time he received $46 48—total, $374 91.

The cows were wintered upon coarse feed; in the spring they received English hay. The expense of pasturage in the summer was fifty cents per week for each cow. The commission for selling the butter in the market was two cents per lb.

This is the statement of a farmer distinguished for his general exactness, and yet the amount of butter and milk consumed in his own family, from these same cows, is not reckoned; nor what amount of pork ought in justice to be carried to their credit.

2. In Waltham, at a dairy to which I referred in my second report, the owner made a trial of his cows for thirteen weeks. He had two cows in milk the whole time and two heifers, two years old. The whole of the milk of one of these heifers was taken by a calf during six weeks out of the thirteen, and besides this, milk was used for the family, but the amount not ascertained. In fairness, therefore, the stock cannot be considered as more than three cows for the thirteen weeks. The cows were soiled in the barn-yard upon green feed cut for them, and were never out of the yard in the time. They had likewise three pints of meal each per day. From them were made in that time 389 lbs. butter—one additional pound would have made it 30 lbs. each week. One of the cows was one quarter Denton improved short-horn blood; the rest native stock.

3. Another farmer in Waltham, distinguished for the excellent butter which he brings to market, deems the average yield of a cow through the year as four lbs. per week. Eleven of his cows in milk in the best of the season, have produced 75 lbs. of butter per week. Thirteen cows produced in the year, 1500 lbs. butter and 1600 lbs. cheese, partly skimmed or three meals milk. He obtains a second rising of cream from his milk; the butter is not so good as the first made, but of tolerable quality. The cream is salted and the churning takes place once a week. He is of opinion that butter should be made soon from the milk, as the fresher the cream the better the butter. Tin pans are preferred to any other. He considers clover as the best feed for butter, and as much better in winter as in summer. One pint of salt is used to twenty lbs. of butter. I am thus particular in this account of his management as his butter is greatly esteemed in the city; and either by good butter, good customers, or good address, he gets fortyfive cents a pound for all his fresh butter in winter—certainly a very unusual price in our market.

On another farm in this town one cow and two heifers, besides furnishing two gallons of milk per day for sale, and exclusive of some milk used in the family, produced 27 lbs. butter in the month of September. This farmer's three cows had produced 30 lbs. of butter per week. It is his opinion that vegetables given to cows are injurious to the butter.

4. A dairy farmer in Weston, from fifteen cows, produced in the season 1500 lbs. butter. I could not ascertain how long the season was understood to be, nor what amount of milk was used in the family; but this is a specimen of the returns with which one is compelled to put up. They are very indefinite, but they are worth something. The butter of this farmer commands the best price; and he urges strongly the importance of churning cream while it is fresh. The butter in the French market, he says from personal observation, is always churned from fresh cream, and commonly churned daily.

Of the amount of milk required to make a pound of butter, quite various accounts are given. The milk of some cows is much richer than that of others. The milk of a cow in general increases in richness from the time of her calving. The richness of a cow's milk is in some measure dependent on the food she receives. The milk first drawn is quite inferior in richness to that last drawn from the cow, known as the strippings. All these circumstances will of consequence affect the amount of milk necessary to make a pound of butter. It may be well however in this case to give the statements of different farmers. In one case 7 quarts, in another 8, in another 9; in another case, 12 quarts are required for a pound of butter. In S. Jaques's stock, which he designates as the Cream Pot breed, two quarts of the strippings, by his account, have produced one pound of butter. I have already referred to this fact in my Second Report.

Middlesex county, in the vicinity of the capital and the large towns, abounds in milk establishments, at several of which as many as forty cows are kept—in some cases more—and their produce is daily carried to the market. It used to be the practice to milk the cows before the departure of the cart in the morning. This obliged the farmers in some cases at considerable distance from town, to begin their milking between one and two, or two and three o'clock in the morning, and was otherwise objectionable. A different course is now in many cases adopted. The milk of this morning, for example, is not carried until tomorrow morning, and the milk of tonight will go at the same time. The milk after being drawn is thoroughly cooled off, and kept in the cans in iced water, until it is taken in the morning to the market. After this thorough cooling, the customers find, especially in the warm season, that the milk retains its sweetness longer than when put into the cans and brought to the market warm from the cow.

I believe there is no city supplied with better milk, or in a more cleanly condition, than Boston. The milkmen are in general a respectable class of men, and pride themselves on supplying their customers with good milk; and the Bostonians are in general equally particular in requiring pure milk for their money. Several of the milkmen who come daily to town, are substantial farmers who have attended the market for forty years. A milkman who, in his visits to the city, should be found taking improper liberties with any pump or well on the road, would soon be likely to have some inconvenient questions put to him as to the breed of his cows and his mode of feeding them. In New York city it is not so. With the exception of a few milk establishments, where a sacred pledge of pure milk is given, a system of fraud is almost universally practiced. The milk is twice watered; first in the udder of the cow, who is fed upon distillers' swill, of which she has two or three barrels per day, with only hay enough to form a cud for rumination; and next, after it is drawn, it is a very general rule to add one quart of water to every four quarts of milk. It is not easy to prevent this; as, where the proprietor is himself honest, the carrier, who may be otherwise, may be tempted to increase his quantity, that he may appropriate to his own use the proceeds of the amount sold beyond that for which he has to account. In the arrangements at the celebrated Harleian dairy, in Glasgow, Scotland, the most remarkable establishment of the kind ever known, the cans were so constructed and fastened with a lock, (the key of which was retained at home,) that there was no possibility of introducing any thing into them after they were taken from the milk house; and there such various checks were applied, that it could hardly be done without detection. Indeed I have been let into the secret, at New York, of the actual manufacture of milk at a grocery store, where hardly real milk enough was used to "swear by," and this compound was sold to the poor and miserable for three cents a quart. The grocer, though he kept no cow, offered to supply the milkman with what he required whenever his quantity was insufficient to meet the demands of the day.

There is no such thing to be had in Boston, within my knowledge, as distillers' swill—the refuse grain after the whiskey has been extracted from it; but some use is made of brewers' grains, the malted barley, where they can be had. They increase the quantity of the milk, but injure the quality. English hay and corn fodder are the general feed, with sometimes carrots, ruta baga or mangel wurtzel. The ruta baga and all the turnip family, are apt to give a turnip taste to the

milk, which I never knew to be otherwise than disagreeable to every person excepting William Cobbett, who had ruta baga seed to sell, and so, perhaps honestly, thought the flavor and odor pleasant. A milkman of my acquaintance, however, remarkable for his carefulness, says he finds no objection of this sort to the ruta baga, if they are given to the cows directly after and not before being milked. Before the next milking comes, he says the disagreeable odor is entirely got rid of. The best milkmen prefer good clover hay for cows in milk to any other. Potatoes and mangel wurtzel increase the quantity without improving the quality of the milk. Carrots, parsnips and sugar beets improve the quality. A milk farm, well situated and with a good custom, is a profitable husbandry, where the milk brings 5 cents in summer and 6 1-4 cents in winter. A good deal of milk is sold by the farmers to the milkmen for three cents per quart, of the profits of which management to the farmer I have strong doubts. If we suppose that it requires 10 quarts of milk to make one pound of butter, this at 3 cents per quart would be 30 cents. Suppose the milk to be made into butter—there is a pound of butter worth 25 cents, and, if of superior quality, 33; there are the skim-milk and buttermilk remaining, worth certainly for young pigs 1 1-2 cent per quart—say 9 quarts, 13 cents; and there is the manure made by the swine kept, which is of considerable value.

The amount of milk furnished by a herd of cows through the year, is very differently estimated by different persons. Rare individual cows may be occasionally met with, giving ten, and perhaps in some remarkable case, even eleven quarts of milk per day through the year—that is, 365 times 11 quarts, or more than 4000 quarts per annum; but such cases are very few in number.

The most intelligent and careful milkmen whom I have consulted, are of opinion that their cows average about six quarts per day for 365 days, and go dry in that time from two to three months. A very careful milkman, who may be entirely relied on, from 20 cows produced 11,131 1-2 gallons of milk in a year. This was at the rate of 6 1-8 qts. per day for 365 days, or 7 1-2 quarts per day for 300 days. These cows were native stock, extremely well selected and well fed. Successive trials on this same farm, give about the same result.

On a milk establishment in Medford, under excellent management for many years, with twenty cows in summer and more than thirty in winter, the average product for 365 days is from five to six quarts to a cow per day. The cows are fed in winter upon clover hay, an allowance of a peck and a half each of succulent vegetables, and some Indian or oil-meal cake. The summer feed is not stated, but great advantage has been derived from green Indian corn fodder. Oil-meal cake is not considered of equal advantage with Indian. It is deemed too dear if more than $25 per ton. Carrots are preferred to all other vegetables when the quality of the milk and the condition of the animal are regarded. Since the use of the most powerful hydrostatic presses in extracting the oil from the flax seed, the cake is by no means so valuable as formerly, and the price should be proportional.

In the case of a milk establishment in the vicinity of Salem, on an average of thirtyfive cows in milk, the product in one year was 17,171 gallons of milk, beer measure; in another year it was 17,530 gallons. In the first case it would be about 5 1-3 quarts to a cow; in the latter, 5 1-2 to a cow per day through the year.

At Lowell, connected with the manufacture of printed goods, was an establishment of fifty cows, kept for the special purpose of obtaining their manure for fixing some of the colors employed. The milk of the cows was sold to persons concerned in the factories at a low rate, and an exact account kept of the yield, and the amount and cost of feed. With this account I have been favored, and deem it well worth preserving. Fifty cows have been the average number kept, and kept constantly in the barn upon hay and green vegetables, such as potatoes, &c. The average number of cows giving milk has been thirtyfive. The quantity of hay spent for two years was 418 tons, at an average cost of $18 50 per ton; and for green vegetables, &c., during the same time, were paid $1018. The average yield of the cows was four quarts daily. The amount of hay required for a cow was 4 9-50 tons, exclusive of vegetables. The quantity of milk obtained in the two years from the whole stock, was 99,705 quarts; or, rating the average number of cows in milk at 35, it would be, for 365 days, 3 31-35 quarts per day to each cow. No calves were raised. The whole sum expended in this case for feed, exclusive of attendance, milking, &c., was $8751. The value of the milk obtained, at five cents per quart, was $4985 25—leaving a balance against the establishment of $3765 75. This would be a serious result to any common farmer. The keeping of the cows through the year upon dry feed, and the high cost of the hay, go largely to swell the expense. The large number of dry cows kept, averaging fifteen through the year, is a heavy drawback upon the returns. In the New York city milk establishments, as soon as a cow ceases to give milk more than sufficient to balance her cost of keeping, she is sold. It is the aim of the cow-keepers to keep their cows so well, and in so good condition, that, after a few weeks extra feeding, they may be fit for the butcher. Their place is then immediately supplied with new milch cows. In the Lowell establishment, as the object was not milk, cows were probably kept long after they had ceased to give milk enough to pay for their keeping. To whatever it may be ascribed, that the balance was so heavy on the wrong side of the page, the experiment is a highly instructive one, and may induce farmers engaged in the milk business, to look more carefully into their own results.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COMPOST MAKING.

MR. EDITOR,—At length it would appear that the making of compost is beginning to command attention; I see several experiments going forward around me, but what is more to the purpose I have one in progress which I attend and watch with very great interest—it is, the mixing bank earth with lime, hot from the kiln, the earth being the opening of a deep cut through a marshy hollow, where it had lain for the past age and become covered with grass and weeds and tufts of herbage, &c., all which I turned down with the plow, after covering them with a coat of lime, using the subsoil plow at the same time; and upon this, I have again thrown earth and lime in alternate layers, as directed at page 316 of the last number of the Cabinet, expecting to reap a rich harvest in return for my labor. And I now begin to perceive how the making of composts operates; it is, by the absorption of the gases, liberated by fermentation, which always takes place on bringing two substances into contact, be they never so dissimilar in their nature and properties, particularly when they are composed of *putrid matter*, whether animal or vegetable, being acidulous, is immediately neutralized by the alkali of the lime, and the gases friendly to vegetation, liberated by the process, are immediately absorbed by the earth in composition, in which state it is carried abroad on the land to be operated upon by the rain and dews, which carry the carbonic acid to the roots of the plants by its power of density. And I perceive that the bank of earth in question sends forth a smell, as has elsewhere been observed, somewhat like soap-boilers' ashes.

The absorbing quality of fresh-turned earth calls to notice a very wise ordination of nature; for were it not for this arrangement, the abodes in the vicinity of cemeteries would not be habitable to human beings; the exhalations arising from the decomposing bodies by which they are so thickly tenanted, would so contaminate the air as to breed a pestilence: a very slight covering of earth, however, is found all-sufficient for the purpose of absorbing all the malaria that is engendered, and teaches us at the same time the mode in which these putrid gases may be preserved to give life to a future generation—according to the "Gem" from Liebig—see page 336 of the 5th vol. of the Cabinet. In confirmation of this view of the subject, it is stated, that a garment which has been contaminated by the filth of a skunk, may be rendered perfectly inodorous in a short time, merely by burying it in fresh earth, so that the parts defiled come in immediate contact with it.

Here then is the *rationale* of the whole matter—the earth in our compost heaps absorbs the gases that arise on fermentation, fixing those that are friendly to vegetation, and permitting those of a contrary nature to pass off into the atmosphere, there to form other combinations, by which they might be prepared for other purposes! After this, may it not be expected that we shall carry our dung from the barn-yard during winter, and deposit it in the fields where it will be required the next spring or autumn, turning it up, and mixing it with muck or bank earth, in the proportion of one of the former to three or four of the latter, and thus add to our resources without the purchase in town of a commodity that we can better supply at home; remembering, the oftener it is turned, the more it is enriched by atmospherical and other influences, and rendered at last a bank of gold? I guess it might. P.

May 24, 1842.

PROSPECT FOR CROPS.

From almost every section of the country, accounts come to us with the cheering intelligence that crops generally promise well. In parts of Maine, where there was little snow in the winter, grass is said to be thin, and the crop probably will be light. The same is true of Massachusetts. The weather for the last fifteen days, however, has been very favorable to the growth of grass, and prospects are better than they were two or three weeks ago. Corn is rather backward, but will be none the less productive for that, if the remainder of the season is favorable. The frosts have done no general harm in this vicinity.—ED. N. E. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1842.

CLOSE OF VOLUME XX.

With this number we close a volume. It is twenty years since Mr Fessenden began to send out this weekly messenger to the farmers' firesides. It has been a messenger carrying news of the valuable discoveries and results in agriculture. Much that was of no worth, it may be, has been mingled with the valuable—but with all its imperfections, this paper has done a good work—it has scattered light, awakened inquiry and kindled zeal. In a good cause it has been a steady and efficient laborer. Such certainly it was as long as its originator lived and made it bear abroad the dictates of his wisdom, prudence and wit. What it is now and will be in future, others must judge.

The Index for vol. xx, will be forwarded with the next number.

HAYING.

We gave a long article upon this subject last year. What we then said is probably forgotten. At least, *we* have forgotten in what *form* we presented our opinions and advice, and presume that the *substance* is not remembered by our readers.

The Scythe.—This is the first tool to be used in the operation, and the importance of having good ones, is sufficient to justify the throwing aside forthwith such as are either too soft or too hard to take or to hold a good edge. The operation of cutting the grass well, though a pleasant one on smooth lands with a fair crop, is yet laborious enough and slow enough with the best tool; but with a poor one it is wearing to both body and temper. Should one have to go to the grindstone seven or eight extra times in the course of the season, in consequence of having a poor scythe, he will in that way lose the cost of a new one;—in the extra whettings and the lessening of dispatch in his work, he will soon lose the cost of another. It is not certain that a new one will be a good one, but if the one you have is not good, buy, and try your luck. We know not that any one kind is to be preferred to others; but last year we purchased the *cast steel*, and had very good luck. These come a little higher than others, but if we saved two grindings upon each, and we think we did four, then the difference is already made up to us.

Let the boy—the learner—have a scythe that will cut *well*. It is barbarous to set him, with his want of skill and want of strength, to work with a dull tool. *He needs* a better scythe than the man does.

Rakes and Forks.—Have enough of them and in good order.

Wagons and Carts.—Fix some kind of hay rigging to as many as your barn-floor ways will hold, if you have so many; for a spare cart, when a shower is coming, will often enable you to secure a load of dry hay, that would get wet, if you must wait to unload what is already in the barn, before you can load.

The Horse Rake.—This is a valuable implement where much hay is to be made—*we know it is*—for we have worked with it, or after it, four or five summers, and know that it executes its work with great dispatch; particularly is it valuable in raking into winrow the thick and heavy hay that was cut in the morning: an acre may be raked in about half an hour; labor is saved, and much strength is saved. Our acquaintance is with the *Revolving* horse-rake, which costs about $10; and every man who has ten acres of ground to rake, where this implement will work, should have one for use. And it may be worked, by skilful hands, on fields that are not level or smooth. Even where there are some rocks and stumps, it may be used to advantage. We are safe in saying that where three men are employed in hay making, they will save an hour's work to each, every afternoon, by this implement. Not so much as that, until some one of them has learned to hold it with skill—for at first he will bungle some and may break teeth—but with a steady horse that moves slow, he will in a few hours "get the hang of it," and then there will be no trouble, even if the horse should walk fast.

Hours of Work.—"Make hay while the sun shines." You may mow in the cool of the morning and evening; but you must stir and turn up your hay busily, under the hottest sun of summer's hottest noon day. One hour's work *then*, is worth more than two at morning or evening for *hay-making*. We have met with squibs in the papers advising farmers to do their haying in the cool of the day, and rest in the shade while the sun shines hottest. Nonsense!—work hardest while the sun helps you most.

We had prepared some farther remarks upon matters connected with haying, which are deferred to give place to other matter.

THE HORSE-RAKE—BY ONE WHO HAS USED IT.

Milton, June 25th, 1842.

MR PUTNAM—Dear Sir—An experience of three years with the "Revolving Horse-Rake," confirms me in the opinion before expressed to you, that it is the cheapest and most useful implement with which modern invention has presented the farmer. With proper management, and there is no difficulty in managing it, it does its work well, raking clean and rapidly in both light and heavy grass. I never yet saw a crop in which it could not be used with advantage. With it, a man and boy will perform the ordinary labor of five or six men, and with *less fatigue to the holder* than is caused by hand-raking. The first time that we tried it, (having never seen it used,) we raked one and a half acre in fifty minutes, in what is considered in this vicinity a rocky piece of ground. And here I would say that the common opinion that it can be used only on land that is entirely free from rocks, is erroneous. In spreading the grass, we leave the rocks uncovered, and the boy who rides, points them out. They are avoided by raking around them or lifting the rake over them; and it is so constructed that, should it meet with any obstruction, it can be immediately turned by raising the handles and thus escape injury. The damage sustained in three years has not exceeded twenty five cents. And the cost of the rake (in case of a sudden shower,) has been often saved in one day. Respectfully, yours, &c.

SIMEON PALMER.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of Roses, Pæonies and other flowers at the rooms on Saturday last, was truly splendid. On no occasion, a this season of the year, do we recollect so fine a display. The day was pleasant, and the gay and fair were out in their best attire, and continued to throng the rooms quite to the close of the exhibition. The contributors were numerous. Among the principal, we noticed a fine display from the President, M. P. Wilder; S. R. Johnson, of Charlestown; Benj. V. French, Braintree; Azel Bowditch, Roxbury; John A. Kenrick and Wm. Kenrick, Newton; J. L. L. F. Warren, and Messrs. Winship, Brighton. The Messrs. Winship exhibited the largest and most splendid bouquet ever witnessed in the rooms—a true type of the bold, open, and generous manner in which they conduct their affairs. Mr Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge; Dr. Howard, Brookline; Mr Meller, Roxbury; Mr Hovey, Roxbury, were among the contributors. They were all too respectable to notice a preference.—There appears to be an increased interest felt in these exhibitions. The shows are more gorgeous and visitors more numerous than usual.—*Communicated.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 25, 1842.

The exhibition today was one of the best of the season. The roses were shown in great variety and beauty. A fine collection from the President of the Society, not offered for premium, embraced some superb new kinds.

A large bouquet of Pæonies, from Messrs. Winship, was also greatly admired.

We only regret that it is impossible, from want of room, to notice many of the flowers exhibited.

From the President of the Society, a great variety of Roses, together with Pæonies; Deutzia scabra; Spiræa japonica, &c.

From J. A. Kenrick, Roses in sixty varieties; four kinds of Pæonies; Azalias, &c. &c.

From W. Meller, some elegant seedling Geraniums, Pansies, &c.

From S. R. Johnson, hardy and tender Roses, in great variety.

From Messrs. Winship, by E. A. Story—Roses, Pæonies, cut flowers, &c.

From B V. French, Roses.

From W. Kenrick, Roses, in variety; Honeysuckles; Purple Beech; four kinds of Pæonies, and cut flowers.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Dahlias; Geraniums; Cactus; Verbenas, and other flowers.

From A. Bowditch, hardy and tender Roses, of several kinds.

From H. Malen, Somerville; Roses.

From the Botanic Garden, Roses; four kinds of Pæonies; Red Valerian, Honeysuckles, &c.

Roses, from F. W. Macondry.

Pinks, from S. Walker.

Bouquets from Dr Howard, W. Kenrick, W. Meller, Hovey & Co., Misses Sumner, J. Hovey, S. Walker, J. L. L. F. Warren, and others.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Early Virginia Strawberries, from Otis Johnson, of Lynn.

From M. P. Wilder, Dorchester; Methven Castle Strawberries.

From Hon. Elijah Vose, Dorchester; two boxes Methven Castle Strawberries—very large and finely colored.

From Francis Bigelow, Medford; a fine specimen of Methven Castle and Warren's seedling Strawberries, mixed.

From Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport; Hovey's Seedling Strawberry—specimen not so good as in years past.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; a fine specimen of his Seedling Strawberry and Early Royal George Peach.

From Dr Howard, Brookline; Black Hamburg, Miller's Burgundy and White Chasselas Grapes—berries large, fine colored and fine flavored.

From J. F. Allen, Salem; Royal George Clingstone and Admirable Peaches, and Montgomery Cherries. The Peaches were grown in pots, and have had, since the season would permit, open culture. They were of fine appearance and delicious in flavor.

For the Committee, BENJ. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

By Dr J. C. Howard; Early Dwarf Peas, extra fine. Imperial and Royal Cape Lettuce.

From Col. Perkins; Cucumbers.

By A. Bowditch; Rhubarb.

By J. L. L. F. Warren; Early Peas—very good specimens.

SAMUEL POND.

THE PEACH TREE WORM.

☞ We would invite attention to the account which we publish today from Mr Holt, as to his manner of preserving peach trees from the worm that preys at the root. His method seems to us highly valuable—and we see not why it may not be used to check the action of the borer around apple trees.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEES REPORT.

The Committee appointed to examine the Roses exhibited for Premium, report,

That Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown is entitled to the 1st premium for best display of China Roses, and Azell Bowditch, the 2d premium for second best.

For the best 50 Hardy Roses first premium to Samuel R. Johnson.

For the second best 50, second premium to John A. Kenrick.

For the third best 50, third premium to Azell Bowditch.

WM E. CARTER,
JOSEPH BRECK.

The Committee appointed to award the premiums for the best display of Pæonies, decide

That Wm. E. Carter, of Botanic Garden, is entitled to the first, and Messrs. Winships the second.

JOSEPH BRECK,
June 25, 1842. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the rooms 23 Tremont Row, on Saturday, July 2d, at 11 o'clock. A. M.

EBEN. WIGHT
June 29. *Rec. See'y.*

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the weeks ending June 19 and 26.

June, 1842.		5,A.M.	12, M.	7,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	13	46	74	64	W.
Tuesday,	14	64	81	70	S.
Wednesday,	15	64	81	70	S.
Thursday,	16	62	78	77	S.
Friday,	17	66	89	74	S. W.
Saturday,	18	68	72	70	S.
Sunday,	19	69	84	82	W.
Monday,	20	69	80	68	N.
Tuesday,	21	53	73	66	N. E.
Wednesday,	22	55	82	75	W.
Thursday,	23	60	59	58	S. E.
Friday,	24	53	72	65	N. W.
Saturday,	25	55	74	68	E.
Sunday,	26	70	80	90	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 27, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 220 Beef Cattle, 18 pairs Working oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and 140 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.* A small advance was realized. We quote a few extra $5 75 a 6 00. First quality, $5 50. Second quality, $5 00 a 5 25. Third quality, $4 50 a 5 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales 75, 85, and $90.

Cows and Calves. Sales 22, 24, 25, 27, and $29.

Sheep. Lots including Lambs from 1 25 to $2 25.

Swine.—All at market were small pigs and were sold for 5 and 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 75 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $5 00 a 6 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market has been pretty firm during the past week, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals, prices having varied not more than one or two cents per bushel for all descriptions of grain.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 63—Southern, round yellow, old, 61 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, 59 a 60—do. do. white do. 57 a 58—Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, 68 a 70—do. Southern, — a 65—Oats, Southern, 37 a 40—Northern do. — to 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. 35 a 40—Bran, 25.

FLOUR. The past week has been one of great dullness among the Flour dealers, and prices have been generally declining.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 12 a 0 00—do. wharf, $6 00 a — do. free of garlic, $6 12 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 87 a 6 00—Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $6 00 a 6 12—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —6 00 a 6 12—Georgetown, $6 25 a 6 50—Richmond Canal, $6 12 a—do. City, $6 75 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $6 50 a—do. Country $6 00 a 6 12—Genesee, common, cash, $6 00 a 6 18—do fancy brands $6 18 a 6 25—Ohio, via Canal, $5 75 a 5 87—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 00 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The private operations have in some measure been governed by the public sales; and prices of Pork are again lower. Lard continues in active demand at 6cts per lb.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 25—Navy—$7 50 a 8 00—No 1, $7 00 a 0 00—do Prime $4 50 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $10 50 a 11 00—do Clear $10 a 10 25—do Mess 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime $5 00 a 6 00—do Mess from other States — a —.—do Prime do do $5 00 a 5 50—do Cargo do do — a — —Clear do do $10 00 a 10 50—Butter, shipping 6 a 11—do store, uninspected, 10 a 14—do dairy, 15 a 17.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins 6 a 6 1-2—do South and Western, 6 — —Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2—do Southern and Western, 5 a 7—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 6 a 8—do new milk, 9 a 10.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts per pound.

The market for this article is in a quiet state; sales are made to meet the immediate demands of the manufacturers. Wool of the new crop has not come into market to any extent. We do not learn that much wool of the present shearing has changed hands.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 44 a 46 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 35 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 34—No. 2 do do do 21 a 24—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

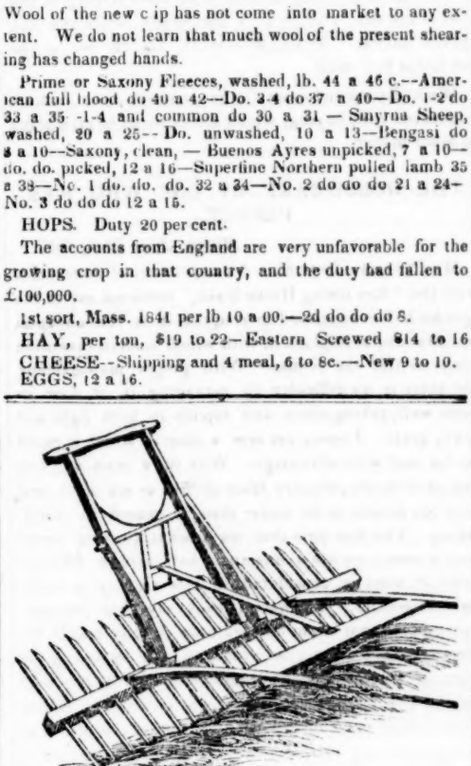
The accounts from England are very unfavorable for the growing crop in that country, and the duty had fallen to £100,000.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 00.—2d do do do 8.

HAY, per ton, $19 to 22—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 10.

EGGS, 12 a 16.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

DAHLIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a large assortment of Double Dahlias of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, May 3, 1842.

DAHLIA POLES.

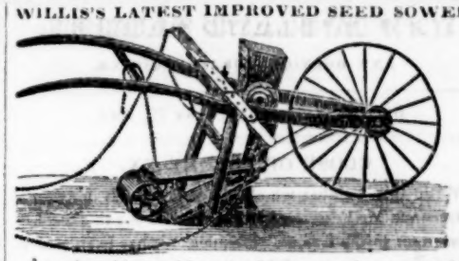
JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dahlia Poles, with the bark pealed off, in bundles of 100, or by the dozen. Boston, May 3, 1842.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at $2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston.

May 18.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

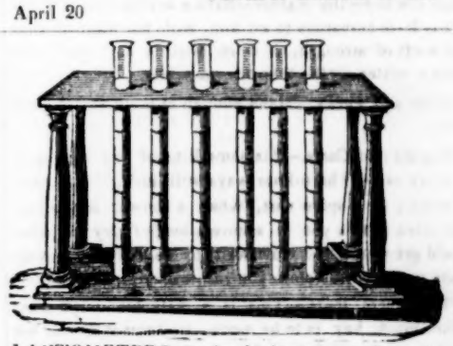
There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20



LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.

June 8. 8w JOHN GILES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DASH TO THE FLOOR THAT BOWL.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

Dash to the floor that bowl!
Dare not its sweets to sip
There 's peril to the soul,
If once it touch the lip.
Why will ye drown
The God within?
Avoid the sin!
Ay, dash it down!

Once to the exiled John
A poisoned cup was brought.
The bearer had withdrawn;—
The saint, by angels taught,
Saw, o'er its brim,
An asp's head rise,
Whose burning eyes
Were fixed on him.

So Truth, by whose bright blaze
Is many a secret sin
Revealed, in these our days
Hath taught us, that, within
That narrow span,
The wine-cup's grasp,
There lives an asp,
There dies a man!

Then let no fire be brought,
In goblet, glass, or bowl,
Within "the dome of thought,
The palace of the soul;"
Lest, in that fire
Of burning drink,
That palace sink,
That soul expire.

Should God, in wrath, ordain
A universal dearth,
What need he do, but rain
On all this green, glad earth,
From cloudy urns,
The curse that fills
Our vats and stills,
That blights and burns?

Save us from such a shower,
God of the eastern bow!
That pledge of love and power,
What bends, what paints it so?
That bow in air
'T is light that bends,
Heaven's light, that blends
With water there.

Let light on water shine,—
The light of love and truth!
Then shall that drink divine
Be quaffed by Age and Youth;
And, as that bow,
Doth heavenward bend,
Shall heavenward tend
The way they go.

Anecdote of the Grey Squirrel.—A recent exploit of one of these sprightly and sharp-witted little creatures, has so much interested and surprised me, as exhibiting passions so human, and a sagacity and power of reasoning so unlooked for in the animal, that I am induced to give it to the public through the medium of your paper.

The squirrel in question, having been taken very young, had become as familiar and tame as a kitten, and up to the time of the act by which he sacrificed his home for the gratification of his resentments, had ever shown himself as harmless as playful. On the day of the incident about to be related, his owner had some company, whom he was treating with cracked walnuts; when, as was customary with him on such occasions, he threw one down to his pet, which was thankfully received and speedily devoured. The man then, by way of amusing himself and company, selected a promising looking nut-shell, from which the meat had been removed, and placed it before his expectant but unsuspicious little nut-loving friend. The squirrel, having never been imposed upon before by any trick of the kind, confidently took up the empty shell and examined it, and then let it fall with evident manifestations of disappointment. The experiment was repeated. This was too much for the equanimity of his squirrelship. No sooner did he discover that the second shell thus insultingly offered him was, like the former one, destitute of the expected treat, than, with an angry glance at the author of the trick, he sprang up, seized him by the thumb, and bit it through to the bone. As if conscience smitten, at what he had done, and sensible of the act to himself, he instantly relinquished his hold, and retreated to an open window; when, after turning round and giving a parting look at the friends and home he seemed to think he had thus forfeited, he immediately, though no punishment had been offered him, took his course for the nearest woods, from which he has never returned.—*Franklin (Vt.) Messenger.*

"*Dem's 'em.*"—A pious old negro, while saying grace at the table, not only used to ask a blessing, on all he had upon his board, but would also petition to have some deficient dish supplied. One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and suspecting he would pray for the same at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of the vegetables, and stole under the window near which stood the table of Cato. Soon the good man drew up a chair and commenced: "O, massa Lord! will dow in dy provident kindness condescend to bress ebery ting before us; and be pleas to stow on us a few taters—and all de praise"——[Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates, and upsetting the mustard pot.]—"Dem's 'em, massa Lord!" said Cato, looking up with surprise, "only jist luff 'em down leetle easier next time."—*Exch. paper.*

Matrimonial Anecdote.—The Rev. Mr O——, a clergyman of Maine, relates the following anecdote. A couple came to him to get "spliced." After the knot was tied, the bridegroom addressed him with—

"Wol, mister, I 'spose you want leetle something for this job:—How much do you ax?"

"Why," replied the clergyman, "I generally take whatever is offered me—sometimes the amount is more, and sometimes less. I leave it to the bridegroom."

"Wol—but I want to know what's about the fair, ginral, axing price," replied the happy man.

"I have just said," returned the clergyman, "that I left it to the decision of the bridegroom. Some give me ten dollars, some five, some three, some two, some one, and some only a quarter of a dollar."

"A quarter!" said the bridegroom, his eyes sparkling with joy at the thought—"Wol; by hokey, that 's as reasonable as a body could ax. Let me see if I 've got a quarter."

He commenced fumbling his pockets, but not a sixpence could he find.

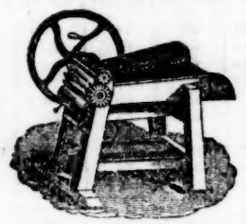
"Dang it," said he, "I thought I had some change with me—but I recollect now, it's in tother trowsers pocket. Harnah, have you got sich a thing as a quarter about ye?"

"*Me!*" said the bride, with a mixture of shame and indignation. "I 'm astonished at ye, to come here to be married without a cent of money to pay for it! If I had known it afore, I would n't come a step with ye—that I would n't."

"'T is rather a hard case—but consider Harnah, we are married now," said the bridegroom in a soothing tone, "and it can't be helped. If you have got such a thing as a quarter"——

"Here, take it," interrupted his angry bride, who during this speech had been feeling in her work-bag, "and do n't you," said she, with a significant shake of the finger, "serve me another sich a trick."—*Selected.*

An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would give milk year after year, without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came of a cow that never had a calf.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

DAHLIA AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles; also, 500 Spruce Poles 12 to 30 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jr., Maine wharf, near the bottom of Summer st.
June 1, 1842. 3w

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.
Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.